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THE NEW YORK LATIN LEAFLET

Entered at the Post Office in Brooklyn as second-class matter, October 29, 1900

25 Issues
One-half of
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VOL VI

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, APRIL 2, 1906

No 146

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NAMES IN THE METRICAL TECHNIQUE OF THE AENEID

In Two Parts—Part II

B

Some persons and places are designated by more than one term and the quantitative differences permit of their use as metrical fillers. The allusional force of the different terms may not be altogether the same, but as this is but the shadow of those things which are themselves shadows, to the ordinary reader the coloring is the same, and not this, but the prosperity of verse structure accounts for their use.

I The home of the Trojans is generally indicated by Troia, the nominative of which may begin a dactyl, is occasionally in the sixth foot, and the other cases occupy any position in the verse. In 2625 and 33 Neptunia Troia closes lines begun by Ilium et, which is the usual sequence, Ilium in occurring 168, and sub Ilio alto closing 5261. Teucra occurs 226, Teucra luctu closing the line, while Dardania begins either the first or second foot. Phrygia, only in the genitive, with its anapaestic cadence is excluded from the beginning and the end of the line, e g 1088 Nosne tibi fluxas Phrygiae res vertere fundo Conamur?

Statements in regard to Italy are far more numerous. Describing Hesperia, 1532 and 3165 Vergil says 'Oenotri coluere viri'; and the land is mentioned in connection with the Italian races 785 Hinc Italiae gentes omnisque Oenotria tellus. The more common terms Ausonia, Hesperia and Italia are metrically equivalent, but the last is most frequently used, and Ausonia least, so that common usage, and not metrical reasons, seems to have influenced the selection.

II Some individuals have more than one name, and, as with the geographical terms, the frequency of occurrence for the different ones varies. We find Ilium and Troia, a Greek and a Latin term, to designate the home of the Trojans, and in the same way their god is

Phoebus or Apollo, one as freely used as the other and the two combined 3251 Quae Phoebopater omnipotens, mihi Phoebus Apollo praedixit. This line indicates fairly well the metrical difference between the two terms,—Apollo is regularly at the end, while Phoebus occurs in every position. With -que attached the genitive furnishes the thesis for the fifth foot in 2319, and 380 Egressi veneramur Apollinis urbem. Rex Anius, rex idem hominum Phoebique sacerdos. Line 79 gives the position of Apollinis excepting in 2430 Labentem pietas nec Apollinis infula texit. Diana and Pallas regularly end lines, while Latonia and Tritonia belong in the fifth foot, and, as has been shown, this is the position of Palladis also. The nominative Hercules cannot be used, but the genitive or ablative occurs a few times in the fifth or first foot. Alcides is used more freely at different points in the line, with the occasional elision of the preceding syllable, as in 5414 His Magnum Alciden contra stetit, his ego suetus. Of far more learned length and thundering sound is the patronymic used 8103 Amphitryoniadae magno divisque ferebat, and 8214 Amphitryoniades armenta abutunquae pararet. The use of such long terms makes verse construction easy, but they are not of frequent occurrence. One is used for Priam 8162, and 158 Laomedontiaden Priamum Salamina petentem, and for the Trojans 3248 Laomedontiadae, bellumne inferne paratis? Anchisiades is used for Aeneas six times, beginning in the arsis of the first or second foot, and in 5244 we find Tum satus Anchisa cunctis ex more vocatis, and more commonly 'nate dea'. The queen of Carthage is usually called Dido, but Elissae is used at the end of lines 4335; 4610; and 53, while Phoenissa begins lines 1714 and 4348 in apposition with te, and in 1670 follows hunc. It is in the fifth foot 4529, and in the second 6450, in connection with Dido: Inter quas Phoenissa recens a vulnere Dido.

III The use of nouns and adjectives to designate Greeks and Trojans is much more extended. Danaï and Teucrī are the most freely used, the one aiding the spondaic and the other the dactylic cadence. For this reason the one for the Greeks is excluded from

the last foot, and begins in the fourth only 2309 Danaumque patescunt. The genitive follows a monosyllable at the beginning of a line in 2170 Spes Danaum; 2276 Vel Danaum; 2462 Et Danaum; and 6489 At Danaum. Most of the other genitives begin in the third foot as do most of the occurrences of the word, though 2413 begins Tum Danai, and the nominative also begins in the second foot 25 and 2495, as does cum Danais 4425 and 9154. About half of the occurrences of Grai, Grais or Graium are at the end, while the others are scattered through the first four feet. Achivi is regularly placed at the end, as are the noun and adjective forms of Pelasgi. Argivum is at the beginning 140 and 5672.

Of the adjectives used specifying Greeks, Danai is confined to 3602 Hoc sat erit. Scio me Danais e classibus unum. Argolicus is most freely used and begins one of the first three feet. Argivus usually begins in one of these feet, although it furnishes the thesis for the fifth in 7672, 7794 and 11243 Vidimus, o cives, Diomedem Argivaque castra. The same cadence is furnished by another adjective in 2462 Achaica castra; and 5623 Achaica bello. Agamemnonius furnishes a third of the line, and though strictly considered is individual, may be taken with national application in a few passages: 354 res Agamemnonias; victriciaque arma secutus; 6489 Agamemnoniaque phalanges; and 6838 Agamemnoniasque Mycenae. See also 4471 and 7723.

Vergil generally calls the Trojans Teucri, and this form as well as Teucrum, Teucris and Teucros, noun or adjective, can be placed at any point in the line, for with the help of -que they may begin even the fifth foot, as in 11, 92 Teucrique sequuntur; and 12824 Teucrosque vocari. A few verses have Teucrorum, and in one-half of these the final syllable is elided, and in the others Teucrum would be too short, so that it is metrical necessity that causes the use of the long form. Troes has the same adaptability as Teucri but is less freely used. Phryges, to whomsoever applied, is in dactyls, and in the dative plural with -que annexed may both end and begin a dactyl: 2191 Phrygibusque futurum; 2344 Phrygibusque ferebat; and 10255 Augurium Phrygibusque adsis pede, diva, secundo.

Other Trojan names are found chiefly near the beginning of the lines. Laomedontiadae 3248 has already been mentioned. Dardanidae is far more serviceable. It is usually placed first, and is all of 1560. It is second in 7195 Dicite Dardanidae; and 12549 Omnes Dar-

danidae; as are all the genitives 2242; 5622; and 104 Castraque Dardanidum adspectat populosque Latinos. In only the last of these is there elision which sometimes accounts for the use of Aeneadae, the 17 occurrences of which (Trojans and Romans) begin in the first or second foot excepting one 9735 Turbati subito Aeneadae. Tum Pandarus ingens Emicat.

While the Trojans are generally called Teucrici, their home is Troia, and Troianus is the most freely used adjective, sometimes designating the people themselves, as in 9128 Troianos haec monstra petunt; 1077 Quid face Troianos atra vim ferre Latinis? Two-thirds of the occurrences of Troius are in the fifth foot, most of the others in the first, with a few in the fourth. Dardanius, like Dardanidae, is placed near the first, there being 31 occurrences beginning in the first or second foot. In addition to these the word is used 1617 Tune ille Aeneas quem Dardanio Anchisae Alma Venus genuit? and 9647 Hic Dardanio Anchisae Armiger ante fuit. Dardanus is used six times in the same feet and necessarily with the last syllable short. The long adjective from Laomedon, Laomedontia, closes the fifth foot 7105 Laomedontia pubes; and 818 Laomedontius heros, while Laomedontiae begins 4542 Laomedontiae sentis periuria gentis? The few occurrences of Ilius, both as adjective and noun (Ilia), are in the fifth foot, while Phrygius, like Phrygia, occurs chiefly in the first foot.

The requirement that the fifth foot in the hexameter be a dactyl and the last a spondee explains the occurrence of so many names in these feet. Dissyllabic, or trisyllabic names with long penult furnished artistic endings, and the extent to which Vergil's creations, as well as old names, were used at these points is an indication of the skill of Vergil. While the fifth foot is regularly dactylic, the first is preferably so, and for that reason some forms usually in the fifth foot are sometimes transferred to the first foot, or to the fourth. Dissyllabic names and those of more syllables furnishing the spondaic cadence were necessary to maintain the preponderance of spondees in the second, third, and fourth feet, and for this purpose such forms as Aeneas, Dido, Turnus, Teucrici, and Troia were well adapted, while others such as Danai, Phrygia, and Iovis, used in the dactyls, helped to lighten the lines. The complete work with names inwrought is taken as the norm for the dactylic hexameter, and the use of the names of so many characters,

both real and fictitious, is not the least evidence of the keenness of the artistic sense of Vergil.

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THE NEW YORK LATIN LEAFLET

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1050 BERGEN ST, BROOKLYN

Telephone 2516R Bedford

Published by the New York Latin Club in Support of The New York High School College Entrance Scholarship Fund

Printed by the ROEHR PUBLISHING Co, 35 Myrtle Ave, Brooklyn, N Y

Published weekly during the school year, excepting weeks containing holidays.

The subscription price is 50 cents a year, one-half of which goes into The Scholarship Fund. The advertising rates are twenty-five (\$25) dollars an inch, a year.

Subscriptions to *The Leaflet* should be sent to 1050 Bergen St, Brooklyn. The best way to send money is by money order. Out-of-town checks cost 10c each to collect. Communications requiring answers should contain return postage.

The treasurer is E W Harter, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, to whom checks made payable to *The Scholarship Fund* should be sent.

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